

AL BAKING POWDER

PURE delicious and wholesome

POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

a range of \$1@34c, and costing from 60@65c per pound. The lines of foreign wools are dull or pale. Sales of the week amount to 2,682,500 lbs., against 3,210,500 the previous week.

Sales of domestic:

Ohio xx and above, 26@27c.

Ohio No. 1, clothing and combing, 20c.

Michigan x, 21@2c.

Ohio unwashed delaine, 20c.

Unwashed and unmerchandiseable, 18@20c.

Indiana and Kentucky, 14 and 3@ blood, 21@22c.

Missouri and Illinois, 20c.

14@3@ blood, 20@22c.

Texas, 11@13c.

Spring California, 12@13c.

Territory, 10@10c.

Eastern Oregon, 14@15c.

Pulled, 16@17c.

Scoured, 28@30c.

Ohio and eastern, 18@20c.

Sheep of foreign wools:

Australian, 18@24c.

Irish, 20c.

South American, 25c.

Carpet wools, 42c.

12@24c.

PORTLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1890.

The wholesale markets are yet quiet, although comparing favorably with the usual January grade. The outlook for business is good with the decided firmer tone to the market. Potash firm at 65@70c. Apples firm in this market, and the foreign markets are holding up well. Oranges and lemons steady. Pressed hay steady. In country produce, butter is easier; cheese is firmer; eggs continue easy; beans steady. Mutton and lamb much lower, a rivalry for trade among the beef houses having demonstrated their value. Beef in quiet demand, with prices steady?

APPLES—Eating apples, \$3@6@35 per pbl. Evaporated, \$8@10c per lb.

BUTTER—At 9c for choice family;

creamy, 21@22c.

BEANS—Maine and Vermont Factory, 12@13c.

CHEESE—Low grades, \$2 65@3 00;

Spring, \$4 30@4 60; Koller Michigan,

\$3 90@4 00; St. Louis Winter Patents,

4 15@4 35.

COD—Shore, \$4 50@4 75; Sealed herring per box, 14c.

GRAIN—Corn, bag lots, \$4@5c; oats,

30@40c; cottonseed, can lots, \$22 00;

cottonseed, bag lots, \$23 00; sacked bran, car lots, \$16 00@17 00; sacked bran, \$17 00@18 00; middlings,

\$15 50@18 50.

LARD—For tallow, 6@7@8@9c per lb.;

pail, 8@9@10c.

POTATOES—Potatoes, 6@7@8@9c per bu.

PROVISIONS—Fowl, 10@11c; chickens,

12@13c; turkeys, 13@15c; eggs, nearby,

28c; extra beef, \$10 50@11 50; pork backs, \$13 50; clear, \$13 50; ham, 8@9@10c.

AUGUSTA HAY, GRAIN AND WOOL MARKET.

(Corrected Jan. 25, for the Maine Farmer, by B. F. Farrot, Esq.)

Flour, corn and oat market steady with prices well maintained. Hay unchanged, best quality selling more freely. Wood ready. Sugar a little lower.

STARCH—Potato starch, \$6@6@7c.

SHORTS—55c per hundred. \$16 50@17

ton lots Mixed Feed, 88c.

WOOL—17c per lb.; spring lamb skins, 50c; (Oct. skins), 50@85c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—Bag lots, \$1 12;

\$21 50@22 ton lots.

CHICAGO GLUTEN MEAL—Ton lots,

\$20 50@ bag lots, \$1 30; Buffalo, ton lots,

\$1 20; bag lots, \$1 20.

LARD—Full winter patents, \$4 15@2

25; Spring patents, \$4 20@4 40; roller process, straight, \$3 75@3 90; low grade, \$2 50@3 60.

SUGAR—\$5 per hundred.

HAY—Loose, \$6@8@; pressed, \$8@10.

HIDES AND SKINS—Cow hides, 7@8c;

ox hides, 7@8c; bulls and stags, 6@7c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime, \$1 10 per sack; cement, \$1 35.

BRASS WOOD—Dry, \$5@5@50; green

\$5@5@50.

BUTTER—Ball butter, 18@20c. Creamy,

22c.

CHEESE—Factory, 10@12c; domestic,

10@12c; Gouda, 12c.

Eggs—Fresh, 23@24c per dozen.

LARD—In pairs, best, 8c.

PORK—Hams, 7@8c; bacon, 5@6c;

—Clear salt pork, 6c; beef per side, 7@8c; ham, smoked, 8@9c; fowl, 8@10c; veal, 7@8c; round hog, 5c; mutton, 6@7c; spring lamb, 9@10c; spring chickens, 10@14c.

NATIVE turkeys, 20c.

POTATOES—\$5 per bush.

NEW CABBAGES—1c per lb.

TURKEYS—1c per bush.

NEW BEETS—40c per bush.

AUGUSTA CITY PRODUCE MARKET.

(Corrected Jan. 25, for the Maine Farmer, by G. W. Wadleigh.)

Wicked not plenty. Domestic cheese in bulk demand. Eggs coming in more freely. Potatoes not abundant.

BEANS—Western pea beans, \$1 40;

Yellow Eyes, \$1 50.

BUTTER—Ball butter, 18@20c. Creamy,

22c.

CHEESE—Factory, 10@12c; domestic,

10@12c; Gouda, 12c.

Eggs—Fresh, 23@24c per dozen.

LARD—In pairs, best, 8c.

PORK—Hams, 7@8c; bacon, 5@6c;

—Clear salt pork, 6c; beef per side, 7@8c; ham, smoked, 8@9c; fowl, 8@10c; veal, 7@8c; round hog, 5c; mutton, 6@7c; spring lamb, 9@10c; spring chickens, 10@14c.

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Milton's Unravelled Tribute to Woman.

When Milton wrote those words which stand unrivaled as a tribute to woman, he was certainly not thinking of Grace with all her beauty, woven in the loom of nature, dignified and loveable.

He did not have in mind a weak, nervous, sickly, nerve-exhausted and pain-racked woman suffering from female complaints, but one in the glow of perfect health and strength. To be a perfect wife or mother, every woman should first of all see that she is in good health. This is certainly not difficult at the present day, when the eminent specialist in the treatment of female diseases as Dr. Greene, of 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., who undoubtedly has the largest practice and the greatest success in curing all forms of female weakness and diseases, can be consulted free and his advice and counsel obtained by any woman absolutely without charge, either by calling or writing about the case. From his long experience he knows just how to cure your complaints, just how to advise you, and he uses only harmless vegetable medicines which are wonderful in soothing, healing, strengthening and invigorating the female system. One of his grand discoveries, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, is known and used all over the world, and he has discovered many other remedies which lead men to their narrative effects. No woman afflicted with female troubles or who is out of health in any way, should hesitate to write about her case to Dr. Greene, and she will get, free of charge, information and advice which is almost sure to lead to her complete restoration to health.



THE MAINE FARMER PUBLISHING CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

TERMS: \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

Vol. LXVII.

No. 14.

Maine Farmer.
Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

The fats of the food do not make up the fat of the butter.

One advantage of corn as a fodder crop, not generally noted, is the low cost of the seed per acre.

Our correspondent, Mr. D. W., suggests a solution to the dog problem by requiring every owner of a dog to keep it on his own premises the same as other live stock. But the trouble is owners of dogs do not keep them for exclusive use. They want to let them loose on others' territory.

Joseph Meehan, than whom there is no better authority, says that the Japanese seem to have the power to restrain the curculio. The crescent marks seen on the fruit but no injury seems to result. By the way, does the curculio work the damage formerly experienced?

It is our experience that it does not.

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MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Peas and Potatoes.

Hon. Aaron Low, of Hingham, addressed the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Saturday morning, Jan. 21, 1899, on "Experimental Work in Field and Garden." He said, in part: Experimental agricultural work, to be of value, should be conducted through a number of years. For example, the past year was excessively moist and there was comparatively little sunshine, so that the conditions of strong, healthy growth were wanting. The experiments thus conducted will necessarily be unsatisfactory.

Experiment No. 1. Peas. This is one of the first vegetables to be planted, so a piece of light, sandy soil was ploughed Apr. 16 and planted Apr. 17, as follows: Rows were furrowed three feet apart and blood, bone and potash fertilizer scattered in the drills and well mixed with the soil. Planted two rows each of Alaska, Nott's Excelsior and Advanced. The vines grew finely and bore abundantly. Alaska was earliest, giving well-filled peas June 20. Nott's Excelsior, June 23. Advance not ready for picking till July 6. Nott's Excelsior is similar to American Wonder, but is stronger growing and will probably supersede it. In the second plot, planted ten days later, with Nott's Excelsior and American Wonder, all-soluble brand of fertilizer was used. The Excelsior proved the stronger growing vine, but that was the only apparent difference in the two varieties. The fertilizer was quick in action, but was deficient in carrying it out to the end of the year.

Experiment No. 2. Sweet Corn. Ploughed at the same time as the plot of peas. Harrowed April 29. Furrowed in rows three feet apart. Blood, bone and potash fertilizer used, a handful being dropped in the drills three feet apart and well mixed with the soil. The corn was dropped April 30, and covered lightly with hand hoe. Planted two rows each of Early Melrose, Early Crosby, Low's Perfection, Early Champion, Early Quincy Market and Bear's Foot. Quincy Market came a week the earliest, followed by Perfection and Early Melrose. No perceptible difference in appearance or earliness between Early Melrose and Early Champion. They were so similar that I should judge they were the same variety. Early Crosby, though one of our best kinds, was not so early as I expected. Bear's Foot, a new variety, is very sweet and tender, and well worth a trial.

Experiment No. 3. Potatoes. In the first week of April I selected the most uniform tubers I had of the following kinds: Early Fortune, Early Essex, Pearl of Savoy, Early Harvest and Early White Ohio. I spread them out on benches in the glass house and left them to the influence of heat and sunshine. I left them till May, when the eyes had started nicely, the stout, green sprouts being from one-half to one inch long. In placing potatoes under glass always put them out singly so that they will have light as well as heat. Then they will have strong, green sprouts, which will bear handling in putting them out, whereas, if grown light colored, they will rub off easily. The land was ploughed at the same time as that in the previous experiments, was well harrowed May 3, and furrowed in rows three feet apart. Armour's blood, bone and potash fertilizer was scattered in the rows, one-half ton to the acre, and well mixed with the soil. As this was a special experiment on starting potatoes well before planting, I did not take them from the glass house till May 4. They were cut carefully to two eyes apiece and placed in the bottom of the drill one foot apart, and all sprouts covered two to three inches deep with light soil. The weather was favorable and they soon appeared above ground. As they were all early kinds they were fully grown before the potato beetles made their appearance and were not much troubled by them. The piece was cultivated twice and the last time the rows were ridged slightly, but no hand hoeing was given. The first potatoes were dug June 22 and were of good size, smooth, and of fine quality. All were dug by July 20 and averaged six bushels to a row, were large, smooth, and handsome and had no signs of scab. The above experiment was very satisfactory in showing the advantage of starting potatoes very early so that they may make their growth before the potato beetles appear, and mature their tubers before the blight usually comes. Early Fortune and White Ohio were the new kinds planted. The first named was one of the earliest, and first-class in all respects. The Ohio I should not recommend from this trial, as the tubers were small and of inferior quality. The conditions of growth seemed perfect to all varieties that this.

Experiment No. 4. Potatoes. This was conducted on different lines from the previous experiment; first, to determine if possible the difference, if any, in value of seed potatoes grown in different latitudes as well as the comparative value of the prominent varieties now in cultivation; and second, to determine the efficiency of various methods of preventing scab on tubers, also the blight on vines.

In accordance with the first part of the experiment I selected various varieties of potatoes from different latitudes, planting two rows, each fifty feet long, of each kind. They were planted May 25, on commercial fertilizer scattered in the rows, 800 pounds to the acre, and well mixed by horse and cultivator before dropping in the potatoes. They were also covered by horse and cultivator and all after cultivation was performed in the same manner. There was so much wet weather that the growth was not so vigorous as it should have been. Paris green was twice applied as a preventive of the potato beetle. A blight appeared on the vines the first of July and three applications of Bordeaux Mixture were made, but as in each case rain followed in a few hours, the effect was much impaired. Another important point is the marked resistance to drought which crops growing upon it always show.

In growing cabbages on land where rye was ploughed in, I have noticed their entire freedom from destructive insects, in marked contrast to adjoining lands where cabbages were growing without the green manuring.

Farmers and market gardeners often say that they have more confidence in a heavy dressing of stable manure than in any of the commercial fertilizers in the market. In the vicinity of large cities, where the cost of hauling stable manure

Pleasant Money-Earning

A little booklet with pictures of successful workers for THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, and extracts from their letters showing just how they succeeded. It will be sent free to any one. Address

For the Maine Farmer.
CLIMATE AND FRUITS OF CALIFORNIA.

LOS GATOS, CAL., Jan. 12, 1899.
Dear Readers of the Maine Farmer:
After a pleasant and uneventful ride across the continent in this season of cold and storms, I find myself delightedly located in this charming locality, named by the Spaniards, Los Gatos, meaning in English "The Cats."

At the Christening of this place there must have been an unusual scarcity of saints among the early godfathers. May be they thought San José and Santa Clara, ten and fifteen miles away, would sanctify the rest of the county. These saints, however, seem to have lived only at the Missions or Catholic schools, established by the Padres or primitive Jesuit missionaries, San Francisco, San Rafael, Santa Barbara, &c., to the number of thirty or more. Most of these missions are now of interest chiefly as objects of antiquity, hardly keeping enough of their crumbling adobe walls to indicate their ancient grandeur and importance.

Los Gatos, as now seen, is a substantial village of about two thousand inhabitants, with a surrounding country half as many more. The chief business interests of this place, as well as the rest of the county, are in fruit culture. Prunes, peaches and apricots are the leading fruits. From here to San Jose, ten miles, orchard joins orchard making one continuous stretch of fruit bearing trees, and from what I have seen, great care is given the planting and pruning of the trees, as well as cultivation of the soil. In this ride of ten miles scarcely a weed or blade of grass or grain can be seen under or around the trees. During the past year of drought, frequent stirring of the surface soil was given to prevent the evaporation of the moisture of the deeper soil. Many went over the ground as many as ten and fifteen times with disk harrows and cultivators securing good crops. Strange as it seems the hill soil has been less affected by the drought than the valley lands. Los Gatos is in the "foot hills" of the Santa Cruz mountains and was not seriously injured by the past two years' drought.

In place of the drought, with its devastation of many homes in California the past year, it is now raining a lot '99, when all travel was by stage, and passengers after paying their fare carried fence poles with which to pray the stage out of many places. This quality of soil by which it changes from a firm, solid surface in dry weather to soft mire in wet, exists over a great part of the State. This moment the ground is soaked with rain that continues to pour, reminding us of the one of the Oratorio "Elijah," "The water gathers, it pours along."

Last week the traders and bankers, as well as farmers, were terrified lest another year of dry weather might come to them. Doubtless no storm for many years has gladdened so many hearts as this. How many will learn the lesson taught by Elijah to idolaters of his day that despite all the wondrous powers of the sun it is not to be worshipped!

The fertile valleys of California, as well as of Palestine, need something more than sunshine to make them fruitful. This (Santa Clara) is the banner county of the State for prunes. Many thousand tons are shipped out of the county every year. Orchards of this choice fruit vary from five to one thousand acres. Five acres is said to suffice when wisely handled to support a small family. The trees come into full bearing the eighth or tenth year.

Soja Bean. Of all known plants this is the most highly recommended by the experiment stations for ploughing under as green manuring, producing immense weight. Said to be twice as nutritious as clover in fattening stock. Can be sown from May till July, is a rapid grower, and will furnish by the middle of September as large a crop as can well be ploughed under. I sowed between one and two acres in June, and when turned under, in September, it was from one to two feet high. Rye was at once sown upon the land and next May I shall plough under the rye crop, planting the land at once to corn, thus testing the value of green manuring on light sand soils.

Cow Peas have a high reputation, especially in the South, as a renovator of worn-out lands. They can be sown in May, 1 to 1½ bushels per acre, and should be ploughed under as soon as they have made their full growth. They are very prolific in seed, bearing from 20 to 25 bushels per acre. The vines are very much relished by all farm stock.

Soja Bean. Of all known plants this is the most highly recommended by the experiment stations for ploughing under as green manuring. It is the greatest gatherer of nitrogen from the air during growth, and when ploughed under returns to the soil a large per cent. of it in its most available form. I found it most satisfactory; it grew strong and stocky, and when ready to plough under was two feet high. It seemed better able to withstand early frosts than the Cow Pea. It can be sown either broadcast or in drills two feet apart. I prefer the latter, as the cultivator can be run between the rows, thus keeping them free from weeds. It is productive of seeds, which, ground into meal, are said to be excellent for stock feeding.

I have practised sowing winter rye on all lands available in August and September. It forms a thick matted growth before winter sets in, and is a good protection from the wash of heavy rains and from the soil being blown away by strong winds.

I desire to emphasize the utility of ploughing under green crops, to every farmer who has light, sandy soil, as a restorer of a much needed element of fertility, which long cultivation has largely exhausted. Another important point is the marked resistance to drought which crops growing upon it always show.

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is very little, it would pay to use it; but in the country the cost would be much more by the time that it was delivered, bringing it to too high a figure to leave any profit on its use. In an experience of twenty years in using both stable manure and fertilizers on almost all kinds of garden vegetables, I have come to the conclusion that I can grow better crops on the same amount of money's worth of fertilizer than of stable manure. The question is not as to the reliability of stable manure, but as to the amount that the crops cost, and when the cost is more than the product returned the farmer must endeavor to reduce that cost. I firmly believe that farmers, by using a high grade of fertilizers, or chemicals, supplementing their use by ploughing under green crops, can produce most of their crops at a less cost than when using stable manure.

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GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager.

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This issue of the Maine Farmer will be found of unusual interest and no page should be neglected.

Don't hold the legislators responsible for the "freak" measures being presented. Wait for the records of their votes and judge by those alone.

If Gov. Powers will use his blue pencil to keep in line with his pen, he will scratch a good many measures, and the plea for economy will be made to mean something when the final summing up is made.

The patrons of Maine are united against any increase of salaries, however they may be justified. Their position is consistent, they stand for economy and retrenchment, and it will be well if their voices are heard. Keep down the State tax and reduce appropriations.

Whether a corporation brings to the Maine Treasury \$5, \$50,000 or \$50,000 in the form of a fee for being incorporated is not the question to be considered, much as money is wanted by the State, but whether the legislation necessary will result in good to the State at large and for all time.

One measure before the legislature should receive favorable action without delay. It provides for a better observance of Memorial Day, and the abolishing of all games and sports. Let this resolve become a law and then let public sentiment demand obedience and it will be well for all classes.

We would call attention to the able and interesting paper on the 3d page, by Mrs. Frank L. Moseley, on "Children as Educators," delivered before the Woman's Federation at the State House. We wish all might have had the privilege of hearing Mrs. Moseley as her interested, charming manner captivated all her listeners.

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OUR EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

EVERY subscriber to the *Maine Farmer* has neighbors who do not know the character of the work it is seeking to do. A little effort on the part of each one would double the circulation of the farmers' organ of Maine. This would allow the publishers to largely increase the scope of the work they desire to do. Not an issue of the *Maine Farmer* but contains helpful hints to the dairyman, stock grower, poultry keeper, horseman, or lover of the home and young folks, of far greater value than the cost of the paper. Not an issue but deals with the live questions of the day from the standpoint of the farmer. Taxation, legislation, appropriations, and all public matters receive prompt attention, economy and a wise expenditure always being urged. Will you not loan your copy to some one not a subscriber, or send the name of such persons to this office, that during the year the *Maine Farmer* may be able to make weekly visits to twice as many families as on January 1, 1899? Read the grand list of premiums offered in another column.

PROF. STETSON SAYS:

"We are trying to do too many things. We are not doing anything thoroughly. We are studying too many subjects. We are not mastering any of them. We have too many centers or units of study. It is not possible for a child to divide his attention among a dozen different subjects each day without being injured. Our children are suffering from the effects of doing a little of everything, and doing nothing well. They have become dissipated by dissipating their energies over too large a field. They have been everything by turns and nothing long. They have had a little of this, less of something else, and they have not acquired much that will be helpful to them in after years."

"The scope and purpose of the common schools have either been forgotten, or are not properly conceived. It is the duty of school officials and teachers to realize that the first work of the public school is to train the child to see, to accumulate, to think. In developing these powers he must be so trained that he can read, cipher, write. When these things are well done the child is better prepared for life than a large proportion of the children who leave our schools. We must have more drill, more mastery, more definite knowledge of what we study. These conditions can never obtain generally until the vagueness which surrounds the work of the schools has been replaced by definite aims, thorough work and intelligent instruction. Children must have the opportunity and training which will give them poise, skill, strength. They will get these in schools where they have an opportunity to settle down to the deliberate, continuous and close study of a few subjects, and follow these out in their tributary lines, and in these tributaries get the training necessary to breadth and vision. We are coming to see that involved abstractions belong to mature years; that it is possible to imbibe children by anesthetizing them with facts and ideas beyond their powers of comprehension, and beyond their capacity to hold in solution. We shall make a departure worthy of the age when we act on the decision that there are some subjects that should not be included in the course of study for common schools and that the college and university still have a field of labor and an excuse for being. We are suffering from the evil effects of too many studies, too great elaboration of details, too intricate and difficult investigations. In a word, the children need less theoretical philosophy, and more practical activity."

"We have not placed a proper estimate on the value of quiet, serenity, steadiness, and have not duly appreciated the evils arising from irritation, excitement, restlessness. We are beginning to feel the need of repose, meditation, thoughtfulness. It is dawning upon us that we are giving so much instruction that the children are becoming incapable of learning. Teachers and parents are beginning to see that so much work has been done for the children that they are losing the desire and ability to labor."

"No one can question the wisdom of the action of the finance committee voting one thousand dollars for two years to the homes at Beloit, Woodford and Deering. They are saving fallen women by helping them to be true to themselves, and caring for children without homes until suitable homes can be provided, thus keeping from the street and the Reform or Industrial school. Such work saves by preventing crime and lawlessness."

"Moneys owe a debt to the efforts of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture and the legislature of that State. But for the efforts of the Board and the appropriations by the State legislature, New England, to-day, would be overrun by the Gypsy Moth, one of the most destructive insect pests known. It is surprising that with a liberal appropriation these pests have been kept in the original territory. Their extermination is a necessity, our forests will all lost."

"Senator Mason of Illinois, having quoted at length from an editorial in the *Maine Farmer*, during his speech in the U. S. Senate, has aroused a tempest in a teapot. Those who ignore the voice of the agricultural press are prompt to ascribe a sinister motive to whatever may appear in print. Never mind, the agricultural press of this country is dealing with the live problems of to-day from the standpoint of the farmer, and his rights will yet be recognized and respected."

"Of the 22 or more candidates, from the Republican party, for the place made vacant by the death of Hon. Nelson Dingley, not a single farmer is included. hasn't the second district a live, progressive, energetic man on some one of its farms, who will protect the varied interests as well as a lawyer? If not, there is a demand for more attention being given the study of political economy, and if there is, why should not the farmers of that district unite to make his calling and election sure?"

"In Illinois they are organizing a "farmers" party, which has for its object the nomination and election of farmers to Congress and State legislatures. Class legislation of any kind is always a danger, and this is sure to follow class influence. It would be well for Congress and the State legislatures if more farmers were members, but not simply because they are tillers of the soil, but rather because, from the ranks on the farm may be selected as brave, earnest, faithful, conscientious and efficient public servants as from any other profession. Let us have more men from the farms in public places."

Said Admiral Dewey in a letter to Mr. Hamilton Brown of London, editor of the *British Realm*: "After many years of wondering I have come to the conclusion that the mightiest factor in the civilization of the world is the imperial policy of England." The truth of this statement cannot be questioned as one examines the map and notes the presence of the English flag. The persistent policy of the English government to plant itself strongly and firmly has given it the position now held. Loyalty to England, first, last and all the time has been the sentiment and this of itself will surely bring results."

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ments of good English as if he never had seen the inside of a schoolhouse.

"Our mistakes have consisted in thinking that we could become accomplished in the use of language by acquiring a familiarity with etymology, syntax and prosody as taught in text-books.

"While it is true that we have a limited use for oral spelling in daily life, and while it is also true that most of the instruction in spelling at the present time is given in the form of written exercises, yet it is nevertheless true that a large proportion of the young people of the present time find it difficult to spell the words they have to write. The old fashioned spelling school not only had a mission but served an important purpose. It made people familiar with the words which composed the vocabularies of all classes. This familiarity in the end gave some facility in the use of words. After a time, the source from which words were derived, their meanings and force were studied, and hence people acquired a certain propriety and dignity in the use of language.

"We must so administer our schools that the children will acquire the ability to read, cipher, write.

"To repeat, we must have fewer centers or units of study. We must have definitely outlined in our minds what we are to do; then we must set ourselves resolutely to its accomplishment. If we can group the things the child should know around a smaller number of subjects, we shall enable him to develop those strong qualities of attention, concentration, application."

When these lessons are drilled deeply into the public mind and parents realize the necessity for personal supervision over the schools, and frequent contact with the teachers, our common school system will be planted firmly on solid foundations, and the fundamentals of a good education be the one thought with which all other departments be added.

While the insurance companies take

no part in the attempted legislation to remove the arbitration clause, and open the way to endless litigation, the fact appears that increased rates will follow such action. This is inevitable, as the expenses of litigation will be heavy and must be borne by the insured. No more unjust measure could be presented.

WORK AHEAD FOR MAINE DAIRYMEN.

With the opening of a new year come the opportunity and necessity for greater activity along different lines of agricultural work. The growth of our dairy interests, fostered as it has been by the Board of Agriculture and grange, has

been something phenomenal, and yet it is to-day but in its infancy. In years to come it will, if wisely directed, be the great money earning industry of the farm, converting the raw products grown into the golden butter which will always delight the palate of the epicure.

The educational field open to the Board and grange, is wide and limitless, and Secy McKeen acts wisely in keeping up his discussions of means and methods. We have now reached a point where the market for the products of agriculture is to be sold at the institutes, and the benefit comes to those inside this work, who, with their electrodes, continue to get an easy time and good pay out of those men whom they profess to benefit. These are plain words, but they are the words of sincerity, even though they may be the words of ignorance! *Cui bono?* What is to be done?

One thing can be done: If the rights of tax payers are not to receive as careful consideration as are personal and public interests, then let the farmers of the State put such men into places of power as will take a little heed to taxpayers' interests. There are farmers enough in Maine to do this; all that is needed is united action; and it is a matter of small consequence who these men are politically, whether Democrats, Republicans or—sinners; they will be the greatest authority for more thoroughly enforcing the law.

The hearing over the bill to annex Deering, &c., to Portland was largely attended and ably conducted. The impression is now that Greater Portland will soon be the proper term.

It is claimed that the committee on

division of towns is in favor of annexation to the city limits.

A lively fight is on between Bangor

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The hearing over the bill to annex

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By SHERWIN CODY.

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CHAPTER I.

ALEC HOWE LEAVES HOME.

Alexander Howe, Sr., had come to New York from the country 26 years before. He brought with him later a faithful wife and two little boys, of whom the younger was named for his father and familiarly called Alec. Mr. Howe had prospered and was now a successful and well-to-do merchant. After ten years his wife had died, and he had taken another, a lady of some social pretensions, through whom in time he hoped to gain admission to the upper circles. By her he had another son, who was in a fair way to be spoiled by the doting attentions that were lavished upon him.

Alec had been sent to college, and now for a whole year he had been a bachelor of arts, wondering what in the world he should do with the inheritance. His father had offered him a place in his business, with an ultimate partnership, but the confinements of the office did not agree with him. Besides, he did not altogether like his stepmother. She was a good woman in her way, but she said his manners were vulgar; she tried to impose upon him habits which were uncomfortable, and, worst of all, she did not give him the affection he longed for. For love's sake he would have done anything she desired of him, but she did not love him, and her only refuge was the authority of her superior position. She used it as gently as she could, for she meant to be kind and considerate, but the friction became greater and greater until Alec felt he could no longer bear the sheer discomfit of his position.

The elder brother had not gone to college, but had entered business early and now was a partner in his father's establishment, with a wife and family of his own. Mr. Howe was proud of him and wished Alec to follow in his footsteps. But Mrs. Howe was a standing subject for disagreement. Mr. Howe liked her well enough, though he had not the passionate love for her he had cherished for his first wife, but he was ambitious to establish his family in the upper ranks of society, and she was the one means of doing it. Through her lay his ambition, and she, who had been poor, shared his ambition with him. At first the plan had been to make Alec the social representative of the family, the proud and shining star, and for that purpose he had been given a good education. But he was disappointing expectations, and not unmeaningly. Mrs. Howe was thinking more and more of the prospects of her own child. But Mr. Howe still clung to Alec.

"Father," said Alec one evening, when they had come home from business. "I'm going to study law. I'm tired of business. I lead a dog's life, and I'm tired of it. I've stood it as long as I can."

Mr. Howe was silent.

"I can have chambers with Forbes—my class in college, you know. Things will go better at home when I'm away, I fancy."

Still there was silence where Mr. Howe sat, and Alec ventured to look at him. He saw a dark cloud on his father's face and began to tremble. But he took courage, and with sudden determination and impetuosity sprang to his feet, and turning his back cried:

"I've made up my mind. I'm of age and mean to do as I like."

Mr. Howe rose also and began walking about the room. At last he spoke:

"If you leave the business and your home, you need not expect that I shall foot your bills."

The old gentleman walked uneasily up and down. He was not hard hearted or obstinate, but he didn't know what to do, and Alec's manner was highly disconcerting.

Mrs. Howe entered. After staring at the two for a moment she exclaimed:

"What in the world has Alec been doing now?"

"I shall not trouble you much longer. I have decided to go away," said Alec, turning.

"Go away? Where will you go? Do you intend to lead an idle life at your father's expense?"

"I had intended to study law," said Alec calmly.

"I should think your father had spent enough money on your education already," sneered Mrs. Howe, taking a seat on the corner of a sofa. "Do you approve of this move, Alexander?" she inquired of her husband.

"If he leaves my business and my house, I've told him that he must look out for himself hereafter." The old man's voice wavered, and he would have been glad of the slightest excuse to recall his words, but in a moment Alec had made that impossible.

"Very well," he cried, turning to face both his parents. "I will leave this house, if it shall be on Monday morning. I hate it. My life has been perfect misery here, and I'll stand it no longer. Ever since I came home from college she has nagged me and nagged me till I've come to hate this whole institution. I shall not put either of you under the painful necessity of turning me out. I'll go myself, and ask for favors or consideration of anybody."

With that he turned on his heel and left the room. Then his father and stepmother looked at each other. She disliked the boy, and exulted at the idea of being rid of him. But she sneered:

"Let him go. A little of that sort of thing will do him good and may bring him to his senses."

So Mr. Howe suppressed his paternal yearning, and Alec's fate was decided. He would never eat his own words, nor would he come back begging and cringing. He would make his living or die struggling. Physically he was slight and thin and pale, but he had a mighty determination and a vein of buoyant hope that usually carried him through difficulties.

Once in his own room he began to reflect on his position. Without money, the law must evidently be given up. He had something less than \$10 in his pocket. From that he must make his fortune. But how? Where? His determination had been taken suddenly, and he had no plans.

The following week he was to have taken his summer vacation among the New Hampshire hills. He loved them perhaps better than any other place he

knew, and had gone to one or another part of them for four successive summers. At first he thought that his vacation must be postponed. But then he thought, Why not go and work in the hayfield for the summer and take time to think matters over? He remembered what fun it had been to follow the hay cart around, now and then pitching on a forkful of hay, or dragging the big rake for the scatterings to help on the men a little. Of course till now it had always been fun, but why not do it for money, getting a delightful summer in the country and earning something besides?

There arose doubts about the summer being so delightful or romantic under such laborious conditions, but the more he thought of it the more the idea fascinated him, and he immediately set to work to collect a tramping outfit. A rough, strong suit of clothes was selected, one which he had formerly bought in the country, and he found an old felt hat that had come from the country too. He had a knapsack, which he had used for tramping times past, and this he filled with such necessities as he had heard that genuine tramps carried, such as a tin dipper, a tin plate, a fork, a big pocketknife besides the smaller penknife he always carried, a teaspoon, some pepper and salt and a few other things. With the little money he had he would purchase a ticket to the Rushes, and then he would have a little over \$2 left to provide for living necessities till he could find work, which he thought would not be a difficult matter, as it was just about time for haying to begin, and he knew that extra hands were always in demand for haying.

It was Saturday night when all these things happened, and Sunday was spent quietly in making preparations. He came to his meals either before or after his father and mother ate theirs, and so they did not see him once all day. They did not believe he would go on Monday, so he had said he would, and hourly looked to see his penitent face. They knew he was dogged in his determination, but this was so extraordinary a proceeding that they could not believe it. Mrs. Howe feared that he would change his mind, and, as was his habit, Mr. Howe put the matter out of his thoughts to await developments. But he had been much disturbed by the scene of Saturday evening.

Monday morning Alec breakfasted with his parents, and when the meal was finished bade them a cheerful good-by, saying that as he intended to take his vacation in New Hampshire, he had decided to try his fortune in those parts first. He was filled with excitement and a strange, feverish expectation. His manner was somewhat mysterious, and not the least confidential. Mrs. Howe treated him with great coldness, and his father remained neutral. Aleo shook hands with each of his parents and hastily took his leave. There was no such word as "Write to us," "If you get out of money, send to me," or "I hope you won't regret this step." Silence, only silence! Perhaps it was because Alec was known to be quite able to take care of himself. Certainly neither Mr. nor Mrs. Howe had any fear that he would come to starvation, though perhaps they might have had either known how very small a sum of money the lad was starting out on. But Alec thought to himself that his heart was glad he had no more, for he must work his way or starve, since he would have no money to come back on. He was burning the bridges behind him, and was happy in the thought. It added piquancy to the adventure, and his courage and determination laughed at the danger.

CHAPTER II.
HE FINDS MARTHA, JOHN, LITTLE JOHN AND GRANDPA.

Alec arrived at the Rushes not long after noon, thoroughly tired out with the hard ride on the cars. He had bought some biscuit and cold meat, on which he lunched, and he still had a few pieces remaining in his bag, which he thought he would eat at the first convenient point after leaving the train.

There was a great crowd at the railway station, and they stared at him curiously. It was a strange sight to see a young man with white, delicate hands and pale face dressed as a tramp, with an old slouch hat on his head. So Alec hurried off along the road that seemed to lead northward, for he had determined to direct his course toward the White mountains. The rough board cafes and cottages and the general paraphernalia of a camping ground seemed a blight on the beauty of the surrounding forest and of the broad, smooth lake stretching away between the hills and islands as far as the eye could reach. But he soon left them behind, and though the road was hot and dusty it was a great relief from the jolting of the cars and the obnoxious crowd. Alec was fond of walking, and he swung along in an easy stride, perhaps trying to get away from the oppressing sense of loneliness which he felt coming over him.

He felt much like a man who has put out to sea in a rowboat. He had left the world behind, and had only \$2 bill between him and starvation. To be sure he might send to his father, but he thought of his teeth that he would indeed starve before he would do that. He thought of getting work on a farm, but he vaguely realized his own incompetence and physical weakness. As he did so a woman came to the door and stared at him through the fly screen, and Alec wondered grimly if a dog would presently be let out upon him. But when he looked again the face of the woman seemed quite benevolent and rather ornate. Alec was glad to get away, however. He didn't like the hardness of everything. Perhaps the next house would have a more comfortable appearance.

"Very well," he cried, turning to face both his parents. "I will leave this house, if it shall be on Monday morning. I hate it. My life has been perfect misery here, and I'll stand it no longer. Ever since I came home from college she has nagged me and nagged me till I've come to hate this whole institution. I shall not put either of you under the painful necessity of turning me out. I'll go myself, and ask for favors or consideration of anybody."

With that he turned on his heel and left the room. Then his father and stepmother looked at each other. She disliked the boy, and exulted at the idea of being rid of him. But she sneered:

"Let him go. A little of that sort of thing will do him good and may bring him to his senses."

So Mr. Howe suppressed his paternal yearning, and Alec's fate was decided. He would never eat his own words, nor would he come back begging and cringing. He would make his living or die struggling. Physically he was slight and thin and pale, but he had a mighty determination and a vein of buoyant hope that usually carried him through difficulties.

Once in his own room he began to reflect on his position. Without money, the law must evidently be given up. He had something less than \$10 in his pocket. From that he must make his fortune. But how? Where? His determination had been taken suddenly, and he had no plans.

The following week he was to have



the boy who was washing in the log trough. One of the men was white-haired and much bent. The other was perhaps 40 and had a long, ragged, sandy beard. But he was very rugged and upright and talked as if he were the head of the house.

As Alec approached the woman in the doorway she stood silently staring at him, but the men went on washing, though they stared out of the corners of their eyes, and as they wiped the water off on the single long towel they held between them they all looked critically at the strange lad. But none of them spoke.

"I wanted to inquire," Alec said, "if I could perhaps get a night's lodging—I mean some work here. I've come from New York, and I thought you might need some help, or I could be allowed to stay here tonight—if I paid a little to stay for it." This Yankee bargainer did not come at all natural to him, but he added the sentence about pay when he saw no sign of interest or response on the faces of the four people—or rather the three, for the boy was behind him.

"But I didn't know but Mr. — or might want somebody to work for him a little," stammered Alec at this speech, which seemed to him much like an invitation to be going along.

"Well, you see," explained Martha, "little John is about as good as a man now, and gran'pa is right smart in spite of his white hair. So John manages to get along without hiring very much help regular. If you had come along in a fortnight, now, when he had the upper field all out and a shower was coming up, I presume he might give you half a day. But he ain't going to cut any hay till after the Fourth. Folk here don't begin to hay much before the Fourth."

The young woman who suffers from weak lungs and disease of the heart imports one that make wifehood and motherhood possible has no right to answer to such a young man's proposal until she is thoroughly restored to health in a womanly way. Dr. Pierce's Family Elixir prepares a woman for wifehood and motherhood. It makes her strong, healthy and vigorous where a woman most needs strength, strength and vigor. Thousands of women have been cured by this Elixir.

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"The suggestion of going home seemed to Alec a very good one, and he promptly responded:

"Yes, I'm going home. I've got to go up across Vermont to Lake Champlain, and I expect to walk most of the way."

"Well, you are a plucky lassie," remarked the old man, turning away, while Alec smiled in his sleep at his own simple mendacity. "Take the lad in, Martha, and give him a bite to eat," the old man went on. "He looks pale, like all these city lads."

"How long you been in the city?" he inquired, turning again to Alec.

"Pretty nearly all my life," was the answer.

Martha stopped to ask more questions, and the man with the long beard asked some, finally inviting Alec to sit down on the bench and get rested. He inquired his name, and Alec gave it.

"If you want supper as well as a bed, it will be 10 cents extra," said Martha, coming to the door. "I suppose you expect to pay a quarter for the bed. Ten cents is rather low for supper, but seeing you are going home and have to walk all the way I thought I'd make it kind of reasonable."

Alec grunted a weary assent, but his heart sank within him that none of them had said anything about the work he had spoken of.

They seemed not to have any interest in him after they had satisfied their curiosity, and when he sat down to the table with the others nobody addressed him except to urge him to "have some more" of the hash or the stewed prunes or the rhubarb pie or the corn bread. They said that if he didn't eat more he would die of starvation before he got home and piled food on his plate until he sickened at the sight.

"You aren't sick, are you?" said Martha. "You don't seem to have any appetite at all. I never saw the like in a boy of your size. But you do look awfully pale."

"Perhaps, mother, you'd better fix up some ginger tea for him," suggested the sandy bearded man, whom they called John. But Alec protested so vigorously that Martha reluctantly gave up the idea and soon after saw Alec to his room, saying he had better go to bed and get rested, and maybe that was almost merry. Alec thought that his desire to become the very center of interest to them taken such a hold on her.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

on, rye rolls and green apple sauce. Little John, speaking for the first time to Alec, explained that they had one particularly early variety of apple tree somewhere in the hollow back of the house which bore these apples. Alec was also offered another piece of the rhubarb pie he had for supper the night before and which he liked very much.

After breakfast the men went directly to the barn without a word to him about work or on any other subject except a remark that it was a fine morning. Alec stood around the dining room awkwardly for a time as Martha cleared off the table, hoping that something would be said, for he had distinctly spoken of work the night before and felt that they could not have misunderstood his desires. But Martha only said:

"You'll find this a right smart morning for your walk. If I was in your place, I'd get started early and then rest in the shade somewhere along about noon. It's awfully tiring to walk in the hot sun, I think."

"But I didn't know but Mr. — or might want somebody to work for him a little," stammered Alec at this speech, which seemed to him much like an invitation to be going along.

"Well, you see," explained Martha, "little John is about as good as a man now, and gran'pa is right smart in spite of his white hair. So John manages to get along without hiring very much help regular. If you had come along in a fortnight, now, when he had the upper field all out and a shower was coming up, I presume he might give you half a day. But he ain't going to cut any hay till after the Fourth. Folk here don't begin to hay much before the Fourth."

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[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Do You Want Consumption?

We are sure you do. Nobody wants it. But it comes to many thousands every year. It comes to those who have had coughs and colds until the throat is raw, and the lining membranes of the lungs are inflamed. Stop your cough when it first appears, and you remove the great danger of future trouble.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

stops coughs of all kinds. It does so because it is a soothing and healing remedy of great power. This makes it the greatest preventive to consumption.

Put one of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters over your lungs.

A whole Medical Library Free.

For four cents in stamps to pay postage, will send you sixteen medical books.

Medical Advice Free.

We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the country, and the opportunities and long experience eminently fit them for giving you medical advice. If you are in trouble, call us in your case. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER,
Lowell, Mass.

Grange News.

Maine State Grange.
State Master,
OBADIAH GARDNER, Rockland.
State Overseer,
F. S. ADAMS, Bowdoin.
State Lecturer,
ELIJAH COOK, Vassalboro.
R. H. LIBBY, Auburn, Dirigo P. O.
Executive Committee,
OBADIAH GARDNER, Rockland.
E. H. LIBBY, Auburn.
Hon. B. F. BRIGGS, Auburn.
L. W. JOSE, Auburn.
D. O. BOYDEN, Merrill.
BOYDEN BREWER, East Edington,
Grange Gatherings.
At Blaine, Feb. 4—Aroostook Pomona.
At Bryant's Pond, Feb. 7—Oxford Pomona.
At Limestone, Feb. 21—Aroostook Pomona.
At Saco, Feb. 16—Saco Pomona.
At Monmouth, Feb. 8—Kennebec Pomona.
At West Bath, Feb. 22—Savannah Pomona.
State Lecture Cook's Appointments.
Feb. 1—Blaine's Pond.
Feb. 2—Monmouth.
THE IDEAL GRANGE.

BY LIZZIE A. TIDWELL
O, please let me tell of the ideal grange; That entered last night as I dreamed; When the stars shone bright, and nobody was sad; And the lecturer face fair, kindly and song. With their labor, work, and song Was helped, entertained and amused, I felt most impressed by the fact that none Said a word about being excused!

I talked with the master of Ideal Grange, And I call him glad, for he said, "I told them such wonderful interest and joy That almost 'too good to be true'!" Then I thought, "What a very grange! Might be with like spirit infused If each individual member would vow, 'I'll never again be excused!'"

Degrees were conferred on several candidates at the Pittston Grange last Wednesday evening.

The grange at Clinton is in a very prosperous condition, with a membership of some over 200, and more coming in all the time. The members are very regular in their attendance at the meetings, and the community is being much helped by the work which is done by the grange.

Penobscot Pomona held a large and enthusiastic meeting at North Brewer last Saturday. The address of Worthy Master Boyden Bewarre, was a most interesting and valuable presentation of grange duties, while the address of welcome and response was of high merit. It was a most profitable session, the discussions being lively and full of interest.

State Deputy Ansel Holway reorganized Granite Grange, No. 14, in the town of Pownal, Cumberland county, Jan. 26, with the result that a large number of her who were not able to be present on account of sickness, will come in later. The officers of this grange are: Master, George W. Tothaker; Lecturer, Mellen Tryon; Secretary, H. B. True. The State Grange is putting a little work into this county, which promises good results.

At a regular meeting of Eustis Grange, No. 84, Jan. 21, the following officers were installed:

Master—J. L. D. Grose.
Overseer—J. A. Standish.
Lecturer—B. E. Savage.
Steward—Orrin Taylor.
Assistant Steward—C. C. Sampson.
Chaplain—T. J. Eaton.
Treasurer—J. Myers.
Secretary—Mrs. L. D. Grose.
Gate-keeper—Mrs. Susan Eaton.
Flora—Mrs. Fazella Standish.
Ceres—Mrs. May Knapp.
L. A. Stewart—P. S. Taylor.

Whereas, In his inscrutable Providence it has pleased the all-wise Father to remove from our esteemed sister, Mrs. A. R. Prentiss, one of its most steadfast and faithful members, one whose rare qualities of mind and heart will be missed by all who knew her to all, and we express our heartfelt sympathy at the loss of one whose untiring efforts had been so much for the advancement of this society.

Resolved, That while we bear in subjection to a Divine Providence, we trust that in this grange, extend to her bereaved family our deepest sympathy in their affliction.

Resolved, That the sympathies of the League be extended upon our records, that a copy be printed in the daily papers of this city, that can be transmitted to the members of her family.

Mrs. E. M. PARKES, Committee
on Resolutions.
Mrs. A. A. PARKES, Committee
on Resolutions.

The following officers of North Alfred Grange No. 317, Alfred, were installed Saturday evening by Sister Gusta Russell in a simple and instructive manner, assisted by Bro. Harry Russell and Sister Kate Coffin.

Master—James H. Fender.
Overseer—T. G. Hall.
Lecturer—Miss Mary Goodwin.
Steward—G. R. Goodwin.
Assistant Steward—W. I. Thyn.
Chaplain—John A. Coffin.
Ceres—Miss Letitia Peeler.
Pomona—Mrs. Anna Stevens.
Flora—Mrs. Mabel Hall.
L. Assistant Steward—Miss Grace Russel.

The Treasurer, Secretary and Gate Keeper were absent. After the installation cake and coffee were furnished by the sisters and enjoyed by about 35 patrons and their friends.

We are sure you do. Nobody wants it. But it comes to many thousands every year. It comes to those who have had coughs and colds until the throat is raw, and the lining membranes of the lungs are inflamed. Stop your cough when it first appears, and you remove the great danger of future trouble.

The annual meeting of Skowhegan Grange, for the installation of officers and settling the accounts of 1898, was held Wednesday evening, Jan. 25. Worthy State Master Gardner was present and in an interesting manner installed the officers elect, whose names have already appeared in the Farmer. The annual reports of the secretary and treasurer were read, and the financial statement, notwithstanding the large expense attending the erection of the hall, the grange is on a sound financial basis. From the secretary's report we learn that the past year has been the most prosperous in the history of this grange. There has been a net gain of 43 in membership, which now numbers 330. Applications are constantly coming in, and evidently the 400th mark will be reached in the near future.

The officers of Exeter Grange were installed Saturday, Jan. 21, in the forenoon, by Past Master C. R. Rich. After dinner, Worthy State Lecturer Elijah Cook was listened to with close attention while he spoke very feelingly of the grange, and of the history of the town and state; and of the progress as moulded by thought, urging the desirability of lofty and pure objects of thought, since the thinker becomes more and more like the objects his mind dwells upon. No one present could have failed to receive helpful suggestions and a deeper sense of the many reasons the farmer and his family have for gratitude to the Heavenly Father. The worthy lecturer was obliged to leave at an early hour in order to get to the next meeting, but he regretted that they felt compelled to work behind closed doors. Rev. Mr. Webster spoke feelingly of the many dear friends he found in the order and bade them God speed. Rev. Mr. Cotton spoke on "Good Roads," some very interesting and instructive remarks. Bro. Sinnott of Limerick, lecturer *pro tem*, gave the "Duties of the patrons as citizens," urging the importance of attending the primaries and of electing only good men to office.

The next meeting will be on the 5th degree, and the address of welcome was delivered by Bro. Isaac Sawyer, touching upon many points of interest to the patrons of York county and of the State. Bro. Sinnott of Limerick, lecturer *pro tem*, gave the "Duties of the patrons as citizens," urging the importance of attending the primaries and of electing only good men to office.

The officers of Exeter Grange were present and spoke. Rev. Mr. Holman was much pleased to be there; he was in thorough sympathy with the objects and aims of the order, having been born and reared on a farm and was familiar with all farm work. Rev. Mr. Mills recognized that the farmer was the coming man; that eventually they were to inherit the earth and make it their own. He was doing a grand work to fit them for the ministry, though he regretted that they felt compelled to work behind closed doors. Rev. Mr. Webster spoke feelingly of the many dear friends he found in the order and bade them God speed. Rev. Mr. Cotton spoke on "Good Roads," some very interesting and instructive remarks. Bro. Sinnott of Limerick, lecturer *pro tem*, gave the "Duties of the patrons as citizens," urging the importance of attending the primaries and of electing only good men to office.

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At the last meeting of Clinton Grange, No. 287, the officers of the year 1898 were installed as follows:

Master—L. A. Burns.
Overseer—James Warren.
Lecturer—Peter Bratt.
Steward—Guy Kennedy.
Assistant Steward—Archie Kent.
Chaplain—Orrin Leonard.
Treasurer—Walter Stinson.
Secretary—J. R. Bremer.
Gate-keeper—Edwin Shorey.
Ceres—Mrs. L. A. Burn.
Pomona—Mrs. James Warren.
Flora—Mrs. J. R. Bremer.
L. A. Steward—Nettie Brown.

The officers, supper and entertainment held at Grange Hall, on Saturday evening, were present and enjoyed by about 150 grangers. The books for the grange library have arrived. This library will be a great help to the grange. The members are taking a great interest in it. The grange is now in a very prosperous condition. The meetings are well attended. All seem to take great interest in its welfare.

A pleasant time was enjoyed at Northland Grange Hall, on Friday evening, Feb. 27, when Prof. A. E. Morse of South Paris, Me., gave several humorous selections in his very ludicrous manner. He is a true artist, as all who have ever heard him can testify, and he kept the audience roaring with laughter throughout the evening. Mrs. Alonso Keith of Fayette also rendered two very fine solos in her usual good style. Excellent music, furnished by J. W. and C. E. Clark of Limerick, Farnham helped to pleasantly round out the exercises of the evening. Owing to the severe, cold weather, the number present was small, but those who did attend were well pleased with it all. The young people finished up the evening with a sociable. On Saturday, Feb. 28, quite a goodly number were present at grange, considering the cold weather, and quite a spirited meeting was held. In the forenoon after the grange work, school and business, current events were given by different members, and then adjourned for dinner. Grange reassembled, and the afternoon entertainment was given over to Hattie Billington, lecturer *pro tem*. First came music by the choir, and then the chip basket with select bits, conundrums, etc., which were distributed and read, and then the question, "Do farmers and their wives live easier than we do?" was asked. The answer was given by Mrs. F. L. Mosely, Portland, and the six following clubs were admitted to the Federation: Ricker Travel Club of Houlton, South Norridgewock Improvement Society, Ignoramus Club of Mechanic Falls, Sociable Club of Caribou, Fortnightly Club of Round Pond, and the Search Light Club of Sanford.

It was voted to accept an invitation from Fryeburg to have a Federation day in connection with the Fryeburg Chautauquian assembly, next August. On this occasion the club women of New Hampshire will cooperate with those of Maine.

The able paper on education for children by Mrs. F. L. Mosely, Portland, will be found in full on the third page.

Miss Mary Anna Sawtelle, Dean of the woman's college at Colby, as chairman of the committee on education, read the report of this committee. This was followed by a discussion of the same, opened by that brilliant Bangor exponent of modern educational methods, Miss Mary S. Snow. Miss Eunice Blanchard of Portland, spoke briefly after Miss Snow.

Mrs. Fabius M. Ray of Westbrook read an able paper upon "Nature as an Educator." Miss Lucia H. Connor of Fairfield. The corresponding secretary, Mrs. Camilla C. H. Grimes of Caribou, and the recording secretary, Mrs. Grace H. Thompson of Bangor, were both present. The treasurer of the Federation, Mrs. Addison E. Herrick of Bethel, was absent. The roll call showed that 41 of the 95 clubs in the organization have not been selected. The association is practically out of debt, which speaks well for the management, considering the competition that had to contend with since the organization was formed.

Mr. J. S. Harlow, South Brewer, has a farm and stock of cattle that would do no good to visit. His stock consists of 30 head, 18 cows in milk, producing 44 gallons a day of choice quality. At the head of the herd is the Jersey bull, Don of Maple Grove, by Don of Hood Farm. His large silo is filled with northern corn and it makes the right feed. Such farming pays.

A fitting Recognition And Touching Tribute.

On the same sheet on which the last will of Congressman Dingley is written he pinned this fitting recognition of his beloved wife and tribute to her and his children:

In making the foregoing disposition of my estate at my decease, I have consulted what I now desire to believe would be the wishes of my beloved wife, and of my dear children, and the best interests of both. I have given her a sum of \$1,000 to be used for my beloved wife, because I know that all of my dear children would desire to see their mother first cared for in her declining years, so that she may be able to live in comfortable ease and maintain the family home as though I was alive; and because they understand that she will have an interest in them which none but such a mother can have, and will use the means placed in her hands for their benefit, and that on her decease all of my estate that may then remain will pass to them.

My strongest desire is that my children may maintain such a pure, noble and Christian life and character as will honor their father, make happy the last days of their mother, and fit them for the life of Heaven, where I hope, through Christ's love, to meet our reunited family.

NELSON DINGLEY.
Lewiston, (Me.) October 21st, 1897.

The Secret of Napoleon's Success.

Napoleon once said: "The time to conquer is now—never wait," and he always conquered because he always struck at once for victory. The person who is sick or out of health should seek at once the right physician and treatment for immediate cure. The right physician to consult is an eminent specialist of worldwide fame and largest experience in curing nervous, chronic or lingering complaints, like Dr. Greene, of 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., who in his vast experience cures thousands of cases just like yours. The right treatment to take is what is safe, surely cures and at the same time is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless, like Dr. Greene's wonderful treatment by harmless vegetable remedies. One of his great discoveries known as Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, is known and used all over the world, but he has discovered equally valuable cures for all kinds of disease. Notwithstanding the fact that Dr. Greene is the largest and most successful physician in the country and a greater success in curing disease than any other physician, he can be consulted by the people absolutely without charge, whether you call or write. If you want to be cured, if you want to know what your trouble is, do not wait, but write about your case at once to this most successful of physicians and get his advice and counsel free. Follow the maxims of Napoleon and conquer your disease now—do not wait until it may be too late.

The afternoon session was opened with music by the choir. The question, "Resolved, That there is no such thing as luck," was discussed by a large number. That question was followed by reading by Flora Hale; recitation by Jennie Dockum; music by Katie Lowe and L. Colson; music; B. M. and Francis Eames; recitation by Katie L. Littlefield; remarks by Deputy Master Thompson.

The next meeting will be with Tranquillity Grange, Grange Hall, Feb. 21st. First opening exercises; 2d, conforming fifth degree; 3d, address, welcome by Austin Mariner, 4th, response by W. H. Moody; 5th, report of granges; 6th, appointment of committee; 7th, noon recess; 8th, music; 9th, topic, "What shall we do with our surplus hay?" to be opened by Joseph Ellis; 10th, rest of programme by Tranquillity Grange.

MEETING OF WALDO COUNTY GRANGE.

Waldo County Grange met 24th with a good attendance. The officers of this grange are: Master, George W. Tothaker; Lecturer, Mellen Tryon; Secretary, H. B. True. The State Grange is putting a little work into this county, which promises good results.

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Overseer—J. A. Standish.
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Steward—Orrin Taylor.
Assistant Steward—C. C. Sampson.
Chaplain—T. J. Eaton.
Treasurer—J. Myers.
Secretary—Mrs. L. D. Grose.
Gate-keeper—Mrs. Susan Eaton.
Flora—Mrs. Fazella Standish.
Ceres—Mrs. May Knapp.
L. A. Stewart—P. S. Taylor.

Whereas, In his inscrutable Providence it has pleased the all-wise Father to remove from our esteemed sister, Mrs. A. R. Prentiss, one of its most steadfast and faithful members, one whose rare qualities of mind and heart will be missed by all who knew her to all, and we express our heartfelt sympathy at the loss of one whose untiring efforts had been so much for the advancement of this society.

Resolved, That while we bear in subjection to a Divine Providence, we trust that in this grange, extend to her bereaved family our deepest sympathy in their affliction.

Resolved, That the sympathies of the League be extended upon our records, that a copy be printed in the daily papers of this city, that can be transmitted to the members of her family.

Mrs. E. M. PARKES, Committee
on Resolutions.
Mrs. A. A. PARKES, Committee
on Resolutions.

The following officers of North Alfred Grange No. 317, Alfred, were installed Saturday evening by Sister Gusta Russell in a simple and instructive manner, assisted by Bro. Harry Russell and Sister Kate Coffin.

farmers responsible for unjust laws." His idea was that the farmers, in the majority, were more responsible than other classes, and they neglected their duty in not more generally attending the primary political meetings and making their influence felt there.

W. B. Kendall spoke on the character and composition of fodders and feeds, and his remarks drew forth a fire of questions from a number of the brothers. State Lecturer Cook gave a very interesting and profitable address on the value of the men in making better men and women.

Reports were made by Chaplain J. E. Dyer, concerning Mrs. Isaac Wilson, a member of Merryemming Grange, who lay dead at her home in Bowdoinham at the time, and on motion of E. C. Mallett, Sisters Douglas, Adams and Millay were chosen to prepare suitable resolutions in memory of the deceased. The next meeting of Pomona will be at West Bath Grange Hall, Feb. 22.

YORK POMONA.

The January session was held with Limerick Grange, January 10, 1899. The worthy master was prevented by illness from attending and the grange was opened by Worthy Overseer T. J. Carle, master elect for 1899. A small class was in 5th degree work, and the address of welcome was delivered by Bro. Isaac Sawyer, touching upon many points of interest to the patrons of York county and of the State. Bro. Sinnott of Limerick, lecturer *pro tem*, gave the "Duties of the patrons as citizens," urging the importance of attending the primaries and of electing only good men to office.

The officers of Exeter Grange were present and spoke. Rev. Mr. Holman was much pleased to be there; he was in thorough sympathy with the objects and aims of the order, having been born and reared on a farm and was familiar with all farm work. Rev. Mr. Mills recognized that the farmer was the coming man; that eventually they were to inherit the earth and make it their own. He was doing a grand work to fit them for the ministry, though he regretted that they felt compelled to work behind closed doors. Rev. Mr. Webster spoke feelingly of the many dear friends he found in the order and bade them God speed. Rev. Mr. Cotton spoke on "Good Roads," some very interesting and instructive remarks. Bro. Sinnott of Limerick, lecturer *pro tem*, gave the "Duties of the patrons as citizens," urging the importance of attending the primaries and of electing only good men to office.

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